WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1867, 12 o'Clock midnight.

Radical Incendiarion in Richmond. cording to advices from Richmond, Va., to-night roes, were the nominees for the Convention t city. Each randidate was called on to speak. outs led off, and gave the following as amendments he should seek to have orated in the constitution of the State: as to be raised by a taxation of the real and property of every man in the state. If rebeis ldren, he will say to them, "You shall pay for cools." Second, He would disfranchise first rebel editor in the State, because they had the people with the war and kept it going after it should have stopped, and since the close of the war, they have ction. They had led the people astray and the they were gotten rid of the better. Third, the not stop making political speeches and confine ives to their closets and desks. They should be would enfranchise all who accepted n in good faith and vote the ticket. He would disfranchise all tell where a poor fellow was hiding from the conscrip foers could be found. He would enfranchise all farm in the State who ought to be disfranchised, ld enfranchise men, like Longstreet, who had so He would adhere to the principle he proclaimed e people of the State repented in sackcloth and

sy followed Hunnicutt and endorsed all he had t went further. He would disfranchise forever igner who had renounced his allegiance to the es and assisted the rebellion.

e" out of the constitution and give negroes per-quality with white men in all respects; at all in railroad cars, churches and wherever they ose to a sert it. He declared himself the re-

Joe Cox, the other negro candidate, also endorsed annicult's speech and said, with Underwood and annicult at his back, he was not afraid of the radical orator announced as one princithe entire revenue from taxes on pro Such is the radical programme, in accordance with it. An opposition ticket will in the field in forty-eight hours, and gentlemen

tisfaction is expressed by the m ombers of the radical party here at the ticket ed. The opposition to Judge Underwood is id violent. Caucuses have been held to-night, ough to-day, without giving those oppo o opportunity to be heard. The party is now o three sections. There is a probability that the

the Treasury Department for a long time past has nent itself. According to his expianation, and B series, and from these impres ment. The fact that the plates were engraved ions taken from the originals, he says, In making these disclosures, the Superintendent of the Printing Division of the Treasury is not charged with any comprisity in the matter as, it is alleged, that the engraving was executed without his knowledge. It is only stated that the Superintesident, together with other prominent officers of the Department, have discovered all the facts in the case, and are endeavoring to keep them from the public, I cannot absolutely vouch for the truth of the forgoing charges, but they come through a channel so appar ently trustworthy that I deem it my dury to give them to the public.

notes which Mr. S. M. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau, did not deem necessary to include in his report to the secretary of the Treasury, there being so many of them, one of which, in addition to the others heretofore leses. In the counterfeit notes the lines forming the right shoulder of the female in the central vighette do come up to the sword, but leave a white space In the genuine note the lines are not only more numerous, but they come clearly and distinctly up to the sword. So far as discovered the Treasury Department has had presented to it only about seventy thousand

The New York Revenue Board Not To Be Abolished. Secretary McCulloch to-day depied the truth of the report that the New York Metropolitan Revenue Board

Republican Forms of Government for Mary-

Innd and Delaware.
The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives met to-day at twelve o'clock in the committee present:-Hon. Fraucis Thomas, chairman, with Meser ttee is charged with the duty of inquiring if the State of Delaware and Maryland have republican forms of government, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States. No testimony was taken, although wit

nesses are in waiting.

The Coming Grand Indian Council at Medicine Lodge Creek.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs has re-

ceived the following despatch from Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated at Medicine Lode creek, sixty miles south of Fort Larned, October 2, but forwarded from Fort Harker, Kensas, on the 12th

I have now been twelve days here among the Indians, and find them all anxious for peace. I had considerable trouble in gesting communication with the Cheyennes, but have succeeded. They promise that no more war parties shall go out, and agree to meet the Commissioners. I can now safely say that the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiewas and Camanches will be folly represented here at the grand council. There are large numbers of these Indiaes here now, and others are coming in as fast as they can. Pay to Commissioner Taylor, if the Commissioners can get here sooner than full moon it would be the better.

Personnel.

Personal.

Ex-Confederate General P. G. T. Beauregard and Robert J. Weiker visited the Attorney General's office to-day in company and sought an interview with Assistant Attorney General Blackley. They did not succeed, how-

ever, as Mr. Binckley is still absent in Virginia.
General Steedman, F. P. Blair and Jerry Black called on the Secretary of the Treasury this morning and had a grave conference in regard to filling the vacant office a grave conterence in regard to billing the vacant office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, They have a friend whom they think will suit the position. The trio subsequently visited the White House and con-sulted with the President on the same subject. Chief Justice Chase returned to Washington to-day.

Southern Railroads.

A number of prominent Southern railroad men are here, including Generals Beauregard and Mahone, who called at the War Department to-day, to consult with Grant with reference to obtaining an extension of time for completing the payment due the government

for rolling stock, &c., purchased after the close of the

for rolling stock, &c., purchased after the close of the war. General Beauregard this morning had an interview with Secretary McCulloch.

Instructions for Country Banks.

Letters are constantly being received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from the country banks, asking if the three per cent certificates can be used by them in place of legal tenders as reserve in bank. This cannot be done, the law authorizing the usue of the three per cent certificates, providing that "not less than two-diths of the entire reserve of such banks shall contwo-diths of the entire reserve of such banks shall con sist of lawful money of the United States." The mut-lated notes of the national banks must be presented for redemption to the bank which issued them. The Comp troller of the Currency issues new notes for the mutila-ted ones only to the bank itself, and in packages not less

The Treasury Department has received information of

the death of D. B. Bonfory, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth collection district of Texas. He had been suspended from office for killing his deputy.

bonds in the aggregate amounting to \$19,854, which were sent here without any explanation whatever, from sent here without any explanation whatever, from Urbana, Ohio, and which have accordingly, after waiting some time for information as to the sender, been transferred to the "Conscience Fund." The principal amounts enclosed were seven-thirty bonds amounting to \$16,000, which, with the interest and premium added and \$775 in currency, made up the sum above mentioned. The numbers on all the coupons and all the notes were cut out, leaving no way by which they could be traced to the sender.

An Oil Painting in the Dead Letter Office.

Among a number of articles forwarded to the Dead
Letter Office in 1865, from the army at Columbia, k. C., and Newbern and Goldsboro, N. C., was as oil painting on canvas, representing two obliden feeding a horse. The department will restore this painting to its rightful owner on satisfactory proof of ownership, addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington, D. C.
Lissue of Certificates for Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents has usued cortificates for two hundred and thirteen patents for the week

Sait Lake City Authorities (laiming Public
Lands for Town Purposes.
The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just
received a map of Great Salt Lake City, in Utah, covering about 2,880 acres, with accompanying statement, filed September 21, 1867, by Daniel Wells, as Mayor of said city, claiming for town purposes an area of 2,240 acres, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1867, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon public lands. The map is cer-tifled to by Jesse W. Fox, as Territorial Surveyor Geneand Jesse W. Fox is certified to by Charles Durhee, as Governor of Utah.

Survey of Lands in Colorado. Commissioner Wilson has received advices from the irveyor General at Denver, Col., showing that that officer has closed a contract for the survey of lands in the San Luis Park, 'u the counties of Canejos and Costills. These surveys are to be extended from the New Mexico guide meridian on the South, and are to meet the requirements of actual settlers in that region. The Rio Grande de Norte passes through the region of

The Change de Norte passes through the region of the concempiated surveys.

The Paris Exposition—What is to Become of Goods After the Exhibition Cleace.

Immediately after the closing of the Paris Exposition (Sist instant) exhibitors are required to pack up and remove their products. All articles not so removed by the 36th of November, will be transferred by authority to

exhibitors. Products or articles not removed from the

Exhibition in conformity with the regulations of the Imperial Commission, the United States government's control and charge of the property will cease, and the Commissioner General will deliver the products to the order of their respective owners, who will receipt for them, which delivery will be made at the place of exon, and that property not applied for and removed by the owners within the period fixed by the regulations charges which may accrue on it.

These facts have been communicated to c

circulars from N. M. Beckwith, the United States Commissioner General; but owing to the change of residence been unclaimed at the post offices.

GENERAL HILLYER DECLINES TO ACCEPT MESSMONE'S LATE

[From the Evening relegram of Yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1857.

It is understood that at the private interview yesie day between the President, Secretary McCulloch and General Hulyer, Mr. McCulloch offered the latter the position of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recently vacated by Mr. Messenore, and that General Hinyer decimal to accept the office.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Political Situation-The President, Con gress and Impeachment—The Senute Cau-not Try Mr. Johnson Impartially—He Will Resist—The Chances of an Armed Conflict— The Elections to Decide Impeachment. Washington, Oct. 12, 1867. The same degree of excitement does not seem to per-

vate the public mind here, on political subjects, now, as was observable during the past week or two; at least, the outward manifestation of it is not so striking at he present time. It would be an error, of course, to suppose from this that the deep interest usually feit in the progress of political events, when the country is inrolved in domestic troubles, is failing in intensity; on the contrary, when the great national questions now dividing the sentiment of the country are touched upon in the course of conversation, the persistence with which each clings to his own political theories, and the earnostness which characterizes his expression of them, shows, beyond a doubt, the profound interest felt in the issue of the ex-

isting national complications.

The probabilities of these differences being brought to The probabilities of these differences being brought to a crais during the coming winter, have been, and are yet, the absorbing topic of discussion; and in nearly every case, supposing that both Congress and the President are determined to resist each other as long as the shadow of a pretext can be found in the constitution and the laws, the course likely to be pursued by either is found to terminate in violence and strife. The hope is generally expressed when these matters are under consider ally expressed when these harters are under considera-tion, that, before snything calculated to precipitate an armed conflict between the two antagonistic branches of the government, is done, either one or the other will besitate in taking the fatal step, and thus hold the great

question at issue in abeyance until it can be finally adjusted by the expressed will of the people. Many affect to disbelieve that the President entertains by the constitution, in order to maintain his position against what he is convinced would be unwarrantable usurpation on the part of Congress. They assert that the President has never plainty announced any such de-termination; and that if he should harbor any such purposes, when the time for action came be would no dare do anything that would lead to open conflict. But the President has not had any occasion to make public the President has not had any occasion to make public his intentions in such an emergency; he has spoken freely among his friends of what he conscientiously believes to be his duty, should the executive powers and prerogatives be assailed, and his views and course of action have been frequently made public—by himself in his last veto message, when he informed Congress that he did not mean to surrender the powers and course of the powers of the constraint of and privileges conferred upon him by the constitution, and by his friends on numerous occasions since. The President has so repeatedly expressed his conviction that it is the solemn duty of the President to support and defend the constitution, that there is abundant reason to conclude that he will not there is abundant reason to conclude that he will not there is abundant reason to conclude that he will not there is abundant reason to conclude that he will not there is abundant reason to conclude that he will not the his duty to the country.

Mr. Johnson is firmly convinced that there can be no charges brought against him, such as the constitution prescribes shall be the sole grounds for impeaching the

ment.

In the event of the elections resulting in favor of the democrata, it is also believed that the President will fee his hands sufficiently strengthened to adopt more decisive measures in his efforts to restrain legislation to the limits of the consitution, and to lighten the burden spen those sections of the country affect d by law enacted, as he thinks, outside of the constitution, in despite of his protests. Numerous changes, it is binted, will be made aumong prominent officers of the govern-

spite of his protests. Numerous changes, it is binted, will be made among promisent officers of the reverament, and it is even said that the changes will commence in the Cabinet. In fact, everything may be said to be at a ristandill until alier the State elections, to be held on fuceday next and on the 5th of November. Not even second and third rate offices will be filled, it is said, and rumor has it that Secretary McCalloch declines to make the appointment of Depaty McCalloch declines to make the appointment of Depaty Commissioner of Internal Revenue, preferring to leave the perplexing task to his successor, whose advent is accessed that the decision of the fall elections is abundantly evident, from the great energy displayed by the party leaders on either side. Every available means that will was said by an old democratic politiciae, who has been here for some time studying the game of the opposition, that the visit of Sheridan to Wasnington, and his leave of absence, wore the results of several interviews between certain radical leaders and General Grant, and were carefully panned to exercise an influence on the elections in Fennay Ivania. Ohio and New York, by the triumphatering of "Lattie Phit" through the Middle and Eastern States.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army.

Rev. J. B. McFalis, into a general hospital chaplain, has been appointed chaplain in the regular army and ordered to Fort Chadburne, Texas.

ORDERED.

Licensenant Robley D. Evans has been detached from

duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Piscataqua,
+ biet Engineer William B. Hunt has been ordered to the Engineer William H. Hunt has been ordered to the Date-ta.

First Assistant Engineer N. B. Clark; Second Assist-ant Engineers S. L. Smith and R. W. Milliam; Third Assistant Engineer Thomas N. Fitch, and Third Assist-ant Engineer E. C. Brookes have been ordered to the Pownatan.

Powhatan.

DETACHED.

First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter; Second Ancient and Engineers David Jones and Harvey Ciapp, and Acting Ibird Assistant Engineers J. N. Clements, Jaboz Barchard and Sail Maxer John W. North have been detached from the Powhatan.

Chief Engineer James B. Rimball has been detached from the Dakota.

from the Dakota.

Commander Jonathan Young has been detached from the command of the Mahaska and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas H. Eastman has been detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting

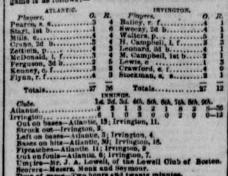
orders.
The storeship Idaho is expected to sail between now and the 18th that, from this port to Japan.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Atlantic vs. Irvington.

The return game of the match between these clubs came off yesterday afternoon at the Union grounds, and was at best but a poor affair. The Irvingtons were misus

the services of Buckley, their regular catcher, and Stock-man, their great tower, was not present at the com-ATLANTIC.



POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Curious Results of the Vote in Ohio-Twelve Congressional Districts Carried by the

republicans carried 16 out of the 19 districts in the State. The democrats elected their candidates in the Fifth, Tweifth and Thirteenth districts—the latter by a majority of 271, which Columbus Delano, the defeated candidate, is now contesting. At the election on the 8th inst. the democrats carried 12 out of the 19 districts, and ame within a hundred of carrying two or three other In the two districts carried by them last year, and not contested, their majorities increased from 2,652 to 5,264 to the Fifth district, and from 3,210 to 6,002 in the Twelfth Hon, Samuel Shellabarger 2,171 majority last year, the radicals escaped with a bare 95 majority at the recent election, while in the Eighth district the majority was radical candidate was defeated by nearly 1,000 votes. General Cary, his successful opponent, although per-sonally in favor of negro suffrage, is opposed to forcing is upon any State, and pledged himself to the democracy to oppose any measures looking to the passage of a bill by Congress enfranchising the blacks either in the North or South. He may, therefore, be regarded as an opponent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

The following will show the districts (republican last

instant:-
FIRST DISTRICT.
Republican majority in 1866 926
Democratic majority in 1867
THE PARTY PA
Republican majority in 1866
Democratic majority in 1867 530
Republican majority in 1866
Democratic majority in 1867 91
SITTH DISTRICT
Republican majority in 1866
Democratic majority in 1867
NINTH DISTRICT.
Republican majority in 1865 1,287
Democratic majority in 1867 1,644
TENTH DISTRICT.
Republican majority in 1866 1,917
Democratic majority in 1867
ELEVENTO DISTRICT.
Republican majority in 1866 2,835
Democratic majority in 1867 930
PIPTERYTH DISTRICT.
Republican majority in 1866
Democratic majority in 1867
CITTERVE DESCRIPT
Republican majority in 1866 1,422
Democratic majority in 1867
RECAPITULATION.
Democrats carried
Republicans 6
Independent (Carv's)
In 1866, republicans
In 1866, democrats 3
The most significant feature about these districts is the
revolution in the Tenth. This district is represented by
Mr. J. M. Ashley, the member of Congress who brought
marticles of imposchment against the President As

will be seen, the republican loss is 2,041, giving the

in Philadelphia was the cause of a very small vote being polled, nevertheless the reaction was sufficiently marked tricts now represented by republicans, and to reduce the

one giving only niteen majority and the other only o	oue.
The following is the vote :-	
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Republican majority in 1865 1	004
Democratic majority in 1867	
PIPTH DISTRICT.	COLUMN TO SERVICE
Republican majority in 1866	459
Democratic majority in 1867	364
TENTIL DISTRICT.	2000
Republican majority in 1866	215
Democratic majority in 1867	1
FIXTEENTH DISTRICT.	1000
Republican majority in 1866	625
Democratic majority in 1867	15
TWENTY PIRST DISTRICT.	2000
Republican majority in 1866	354
Dem cratic majority in 1867	307
The last named (Twenty-first) district is now re	epre-
sented by Hon. John Covode. This and the Tenth	CARDON STREET

trict were formerly democratic but were gained by the

Districts carried by republicans in 1866.
Districts carried by democrats in 1867.
Districts carried by radicals in 1867.
Districts carried by democrats in 1867.
Democratic gain.

The Registry in New York State-Important

which any part of an incorporated city or village is included, no vote can be received by the inspectors unheld to-day (Tuesday), October 15. At this meeting the poil list of the last general election is to be copied and to be made as complete as practicable.

In all districts where the number of votes polled at the last annual election exceeds four bonded, the Board are to sit two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, and in other districts only on Tuesday. The second meeting is on Friday of the week preceding the election, and the third meeting the Monday before the election. Votors who have changed their resonance must attend in person to see that they are registered. The Boards of Inspectors will meet to-day in all districts in cities and villages at the places designated for hording elections.

Oswego County.—The democrats have nominated:— For County Clerk, Fimothy Sulhvan; County Judge, Mather B. Church; Surrogate, Azariah Wart; Sessions, Caleb L. Carr, of Williamstown; State Senator, Robert

DELAWARE COUNTY. - Democratic nominations: - For County Judge and Surrogate, Jessa Paimer; County Clerk, Gabriel S. Meac; Sheriff, James S. Kerr; essions, James Loughran; Assembly, First district, William H. Bradford; Second district, Edward I. Burbana.

Durchess County.—Democratic Nominations:—Sheriff,

Warner; County Clerk, James H. Seaman; County Judge, Egbert Q Eldrilge; Surrogate, George Hufeut; Danriet Attorney, Danist W. Guernacy; Justice of Sessions, Jacob Benner; member of Assembly, first district, John W. Storm. district, John W. Storm.

Twanty-roine Senaroual, Detrict (Counties of Che, nango, Belaware and Scholiale).—Bemocratic nomination:—John F. Hubbard, Jr. of Chenango.

The Apportionment in Mississippi. The Apportionment in Mississippi.

The Natchez Courier of the 5th inst., reierring to the election order and apportionment in that State, says:

The apportionment of dilegates, we have no hesitation in saying, is an outrage upon justice and fairness. Charity tails to ascribe its inequalities to carelessness or mustake. It bears he evidence upon its face of a studied design to cefar the whites of the State from any representation by the Convention respectable in number, and to tury the whole over to the tender mercies of the negroes and the radical leaders. A correspondent of the Vicksburg Times takes up this branch of the subject, and practically disposes of

branch of the stolyes, and practically disposes of it as follows:—

It based on registered voters, and the published list be correct, (there being about 110,000 voters), it would give a ratio of about 1,00 voters for one representative, and yet I find that Tippah with 901 voters has 2; Panols with 1,233 has 2; Houses with 877 has 2, and also one floater with Madison—the laster with 2,514 voters having also 2, (the two counties of Madison and Hoimes having 3,171 voters and 5 representatives; Washington with 2,231 has 3; white Tishemingo with 3,273 voters nearly all white, has but 2.

Political Miscellauy. The Charlottesvile (Va.) Chronicle, generally conserve

The Charlottesvile (Va.) Chronicle, generally conserva-tive and sensible, ays:

The astoundingre-olution at the North—the sudden and unexpected fevelopment of a just and conservative public sentimen in that region, as evidenced in Penn-sylvania, Ohio 6d all of the recent electrois—has em-boldened us technice our opinion, and we are now in favor of a unifer and determined effort on the 22c of this month tesus down the proposed convention. this mouth torsie down the proposed convention.

The New Irleans Picayane (10th inst.) awakens to

a lively send of the situation after the October elec-

a lively sens of the situation after the October elections, and observes:—

We shoul not do our duty to the people of these
Southern Sates did we not warn them again and a sain
that no political revolution which is possible, however
favorable, may seem, can do them a hundredth part of
the good which would come from a devolon of the
whole of their time and thought to productive industry.

Asks abouthern paper:—"What is the use of Congressness taking four pairs of kid gloves apiece, to be
paid from the public treasury, when they handle the
whole South without gloves?"

The Natchez Courier (unreconstructed) says an attempt

The Natchez Courier (unreconstructed) says an attempt to set us a loyal league in Columbus, Miss., proved an easire failure, the respectable person of the colored people refusing to have anything to do with the con-

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Another Great Raid on Illicit Whiskey Stills Pailadelpins, Oct. 14, 1867. The United States authorities in this city are deter termined to give the illicit distillers of whiskey no last-ing peace, and but short respites, until they and their illegal operations are effectually numbered with the

things that were.
Since the last great raid, preparations have been in Since the last great raid, preparations have been in progress for another of even more formidable propor-tions. One of the essential preliminaries to this was a thorough examination of the ground, which has been conducted during the past week by Mr. Lyman B. Cole, Chief of the Revenue Board, and his assistants. Several formal seizures were made by them, and this afternoon a large force of civil officers, supported by a file of marines from the Navy Yard, are putting their seizures marines from the Navy Yard, are putting their seizures into practical effect.

On Saturday last, while reconnoiting the outskirts of

was made, and to endeavor to arrest such as the control to use of the control to use of firearms except in case of absolute necessity.

On arriving at Cumberland street, one detactment of the force separated from the party and commenced operations in that immediate neighborhood. This do tackment consisted of Deputy Marshal Wippy. Inspectors Frankin and Johnson and a portion of the marines. The remainder of the force continued on their way to Lebish avenue and Richmond street, at which point all hands were ordered to report at five o'clock. The force was again divided into three detachments, one of which, under Chief Cole, started for the extreme upper portion of the whiskey district. Another detachment, coaseting of Deputy Collector Fonikrod, Deputy Marshals Sharkey and Tefts and Inspectors Ghegun and Byrnes, with a portion of the marines, proceeded to the scene of operations of the last raid, followed by a straggling crowd of drity men, women and children. They were as bolisterous as usual, but there was no show of force, and no attempt at resistance—a fact which could on tracod to the printing hayonets of the marines.

The first point assailed was a very neat-looking brick house, at No. 1,031 comerset street, in the rear of which

The first point assailed was a very neat looking brick house, at No. 1,031 comerset street, in the rear of which were found ten hogsheads of molasses much. The proprietors had been warned of the approach of the raiders, and had removed the still and all its portable accompanimenta. There was, therefore, but one thing to be done, and that was to demolish the bogsteads, the shing contents of which made their way to the street through a narrow alley, which was filled to the dopth of several inches. An establishment on "omerset street, above Thompson, was then visited, but the little shanty in which distilling had been carried on was found to be entirely empty.

in which distilling had been carried on was found to be entirely empty.

The line then proceeded to No. 1,508 Belgrade street, at which point there is quite an extrusive dye house, in the rear of this a story and a half frame building, newly erected, was inspected, but nothing but ten empty hogsneads were discovered. The neighbors said that this concern had not been in operation for two months past. Adjoining the latter building were two small dissplated wooden structures, both of which were packed to the full extent of their capacity with hay, although there were no signs of horses or cows in the vicinity. The officers supposed that stills were secreted beneath the hay and probed it diligently with broom handles, but to no parpose. The doors had been unlocked with a skeletin key and they were relocked, and their proprietors left in peace.

tract was empticed into a keg, for convenience of transportation, and its original receptacis was broken into fragments.

The cavaleade then journeyed over a vacant space of greund, over when, here and there, trackled a dimy stream of fermenting molasses. At the rear of the holes on the corner of Thompson and William street; they came upoh another dismidated and long drawn out cow-shed of a building, in which was ound, as usual, no still, but sixteen mash nogmends, eight of which were brimful. They were soon demolashed, and the carasan moved on, bearing with them another tin pai, the second trothy of the raid.

The rear of No. 1,648 Fremont attreet was next inspected, and thirteen hogsheads of molasses mash centered loosely over the ground; after which some attention was devoted to the establishment at the corner of Williams and Fremont street. Leven begabeds of mash were brought to the ground, and in a small outhouse near by a copper still was found secreted and approprincily cared for.

As the officers were about leaving this place, a monstrough stout frish woman rushed up to them frantically and demanded to know where the man that stole the morey out of her bureau was. She was told that the money out of her bureau was, she was told that the money out of her bureau was, she was told that the money out of her bureau was, she was told that the money out of her bureau was, she was told that the money out of her bureau was, she was told that the money out of her bureau was, she was the her practical in asserting that he was, that it was 'a masme to rhob a poor wide woman who had nobody to support her. It was a pockmarked man whose name was kid, that's who it was," see continued, and he bureathout matterings were skill to be heard as the hite moved on in its destructive course.

The division under Mr. L. B. Cole, chief of the Revenue Board, and consisting of Capitali Iresund, Deputy Revenue Inspector Airded H. Brooks, Deputy Marsaid Golden and a detachment of marines under the command of orderly sergean Hopper, fl

such a place—two men dressed in blunss were seen running ahead and gesticulating, as if to alarm parties further on the double quick, and the United States and perice officers, taking advantage of the furniture cars with the division, started ahead in full chase. When nearing the fugitives the latter were ordered to hait, but defying this kept a steady pace, sithough a number of pistor stock were tired to fugitien them, if possible, in order to arrest their procress. They duried into the yard of the house for William Hague. No. 2,219 Renmond street, they were soon followed, but were not to be found.

In an old barn at the rear was discovered the shattered foressees from which the sulfis had been torn, a copper cauldron, which was at once selzed; an array of sugar hogsheads failed with molasses man fermenting, but no proprietors. A guard being placed to food the property, the rear of the California House, two doors north, was investigated, but excepting the remains of an old still placed in a dirty, disapidated shed, adjoining a still dirtur stable, six empty hogsheads and three full ones—the contents of which being soon scattered made the precinct extremely observed his still about two weeks visually warned, had removed his still about two weeks

ones—the contents of which being soon scattered made the precinct extremely obsoxious—nothing was obtained.

It was ascertaned that the owner of this, being previously warned, and removed his attil about two weeks since in great trepidation, and had not returned.

The Cattornia House, which boasted its "vines and likers," was occupied by L. Koens, who was ignorant of any thicit operations by the late distiller.

The officers then strock of in a bee line to the northeast, and after plunging through a cornfuld and over fences and throut a pointe bed after a suspicious individual who was going fast, reached the dwelling of a Freedman, who refused to give his name or those of any of the parties about. In a large atone barn a demodiated furnece and a room filled with edorous hogsheads were found. The still had been removed about three weeks previous. It was then reported that a large desinery, but a short distance sway, had just ceased operations, when marines, poincemen and officers statted for the scene. It proved to be the property of Mr. Freman Seatt, on Eric avenue, near Myrtle street, though not occupied by the owner.

Entering the yards barred of molasses was found that had just been rolled from a truck. Genz around to the front the tracks of the wagon were painty seen, and the evidences paipable that the still had just been torn from its place and removed. A large hole near the door was filled with crude molasses whiskey, undergoing the first operation, yet alseming.

In all sames at his were captured by the officers, most of which had been secreted by the owners.

THE NEW NAVAL STATION AT NEW LONDON.—The New Haven Falladium states that Charles R Ingered, of New Haven, Gideon H. Hollister, of Litchfield, and Lorenzo Biackstone, of Norwich, have been appointed by Gereror English a committee to act in the matter of iccating a Mayat Station at New Loudon. This committee was authorized by the Legislative a. its 28 section.

THE PHILADELPHIA WHISKEY REDELLION. THE RIOT IN WESTFIELD, MASS.

House—One Man Killed—The Constables
Arrested for Marder.

[From the Springheid (Mass.) Republican, Oct. 14.]
One of the most serious riots that ever occurred in law-abiding Now England took piace in Westfield Saturady night, and resulted in the death of one of the cities and of the lows. The cause of the disturbance was according to the constable of the cities of the first of the first of the first occurred to the constable of the cities of the disturbance of the cities on the cities of the disturbance of the cities of the citie

don't come in here; this is a boarden; house," queler time that a tales to read as at it, the crowers in front of the building age, shouling, and liabel of yells, "Khi them! Kil the d-d sens

don't come in here; this is a beindan't huse." In quicker time than it takes to read ab at it, the crowd were in from of the building again, shoulding, and a Babel of yelfs, "Khi them?" Ki't the d-d sens of b-a!?" As they raised in a mass towards him, Coostable Chapts should to them. "I order you to disperse, in the name of the common seath!" at the same time drawing his pestol. It's half no effect upon the crowd who closed in around bim, while place shots began to be hard amount them. The contables then told their prisoners that they might take can of themselves, as it was evident that they could not hold them longer. Believing that his life was in peril and that he would be kined of he desiyed a mame t longer, Mr Chapta freed. He dreeded his first shot at a man who was then preparing to but la brickbut at him, and subsequently fred three more shots, in each case at men who had an arm raised to throw a brick. He don not know whether the chots bit any cas, but was aware that twoy had a saintary effect. The crowd saw that it was getting danagerous for them as well as the cous able, and coased to advance and quested down very suddenty. During this temporary init the constables were nile to get together again, and by the assistance of on of the men when they had arrested escaped by a round-short way into Candistreet. On this stress a man fired desiberately at Mr. Chaptin, but dut no that bins. This constables encountered no further volence, but found that their horselined show when they had arrested escaped by a round-short way into foot and walked ten miles to the acity.

Meantime the crowd were aware, though the constables were not, tuitone of the soils fired any; had take offect in the thigh of John H. Brooks. The main actery was severed and Brooks blied to death in a short time. The reach very naturally made the excitement still more intense, and Brook' brother immediately swore out a warrant be ore Justice Powler against him, and tour of the crot, was born in England, and was about for, the had in the man bec

Another Account.

A citizen of Westfield writes to the Springfield Republican, stating that Mr. Brooks, the deceased, tendered efficient service in quisting the disturbing elements, and when the officers descended the stars with their prisoners he was teling the crowd to be orderly and still, and the most perfect silence was observed. No stones were being hirred and no threats were made when the officers in company with our trial justice, Mr. Fowler, appeared on the sidewalk. But at this juncture, when the people to the number of about two hundred, were standing still, as much as four reds from the officers, one of the officers tred his pistol at random twice among the assembly. Chapin teen ordered his men to fire low, and actually fired himself into the crewd, who at the time hat ceased from all disturbance. The third or fourth shot took effect in the groun of Mr. John Rooks, proving fasty in hait an hoor. As soon as the officers saw the mischief they had accomplished, they left their prisoners and took leg ball for Springfield, leaving their teams in the sirect and at a livery stable. None of the citizens pureued them, for none of them and rovolvers, but a warrant was issued and soon served by Sheriff Walkiey, sho arcested three of the officers at Haynes' Hotel, Springfield, and lodged them for all.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW HAVEN BAILROAD.

About nine o'clock last night a man named George Robinson, while walking along the track of the New Haven Railroad, near Williamsbridge, was knocked down and run ever by a baggage train and instantly